RAILWAY TIME CARD

Arrival and departure of trains on and after Mayals, 187. Explanation of Refer-ence Marks: 'Daily, Unaily, except Sun-day, (Daily, except Saturday, 'Daily, ex-cept Monday, 'Sundays only, 'Saturdays only, Eastern Standard Time.

Depart. B. &O. — Main Line East. | Arrive. | 412115 am Wash. Ral., Phil. N. V. 9520 am 9530 pm Wash. Ral. Phil. N. V. 9520 am 9530 pm Wash. Ral. Phil. N. V. 9730 pm 9530 pm . Cumberland Accom. 14:20 pm 9530 pm . Grafton Accom. 1910 am 91035 am . Washington City Ex. 19120 pm

Depart. B.&O.-CO. Div. West Arrive. 77.25 am For Columbus and Chi. 71.15 am 177.35 am Columbus and Chi. 71.15 am 18.45 am Columbus and Cincin. 15.55 pm 18.45 pm Columbus and Cincin. 15.55 am 22.25 pm Columbus and Chi. 21.11.30 am 7.225 am St. Clairsville Accom. 18.16 am 17.25 am St. Clairsville Accom. 17.25 am St. Clairsville Accom. 17.35 pm 18.15 pm 1

Depart P. C. C. & St. L. Ry
7:25 am Pittsburgh 9:15 pm
9:45 am Steubenville and Wast 6:15 pm
9:45 am Steubenville and Wast 6:15 pm
9:45 am Steubenville Accom 6:15 pm
12:25 pm Pittsburgh and N. Y. 12:25 pm
9:25 pm Pittsburgh and N. Y. 12:25 pm
17:00 pm Pittsburgh and N. Y. 12:25 pm
17:00 pm Pittsburgh and N. Y. 12:25 pm
17:25 pm Ex. Cin. and St. Louis 17:12 am
19:25 pm Ex. Cin. and St. Louis 17:12 am
19:25 pm Ex. Cin. and St. Louis 17:12 am
19:25 pm Ex. Steub and Chi. 12:25 pm
11:25 pm Ex. Steub and Chi. 12:25 pm
12:25 pm Pitts and Dennison. 11:20 am
12:25 pm Pitts and Dennison. 11:20 am

Depart. C. & P.—Piridgeport. Arrive.

15:43 am Fort Wayne and Chi.

15:43 am Canton and Toledo.

15:43 am Alliance and Cleveland.

15:43 am Alliance and Cleveland.

15:43 am Steubenville and Pitts.

16:40 am Steubenville and Pitts.

16:40 pm Canton and Toledo.

17:40 pm Canton and Toledo.

17:40 pm Canton and Toledo.

17:40 pm Philaide and Wellstylle.

15:44 pm Philaide and Wellstylle.

15:45 pm Steube and Wellstylle.

16:44 pm Philaide and Wellstylle.

16:45 pm Steube and Wellstylle.

16:46 pm Steube and Wellstylle.

Depart, C. L. & W.—Bridgo't, Arrive, L7.95 am Cleve, Toledo and Chl. 12.20 pm 11.25 pm (clevel, Toledo and Chl. 15.00 pm 15.25 pm ... Massillen Accom... 11.90 am 15.01 am 15.01 clairsville Accom... 11.30 pm 12.36 pm St. Clairsville Accom... 11.30 pm 12.36 pm St. Clairsville Accom... 11.30 pm 11.40 pm ... Local Freight ... 11.50 am 11.40 pm ... Local Freight ... 11.50 am

Depart. Ohio River R. R. Arrive. 76:30 am Park. and Way Points 10:00 am 71:30 am Charleston and Cincin. 11:40 pm 12:06 pm Cincin. and Laxington 11:40 pm 12:15 pm Park. and Way Points 12:20 pm

Bellaire.
Depart.
B. Z. & C. R. R.
10:00 am Mail. Express and Pass.
4:40 pm Express and Passeger 3:40 pm Mixed Freight and Pass.
1:10 pm

RAILROADS.

Schedule in effect May 1, 1877.

Schedule in effect May 1, 1877.

For Haltimore, Philadelphia and New York, 12:25 and 10:35 a. m. and 5:09 p. m. daily.

Grafton Accommodation, 7:00 a. m., daily except Sunday.

ARRIVE.

From New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, 3:20 a. m., daily.

Washington Express, 10:20 p. m. daily.

Cumberland Accommodation, 4:30 p. m., except Sunday.

Grafton Accommodation, 10:10 a. m., daily.

TRANS-OHIO DIVISION.
For Columbus and Chicago, 7:35 a. m and
3:25 p. m., daily.
Columbus and Cincinnati Express, 10:46
s. m. and 11:40 p. m., daily except Saturday.
Sandusky Mail 10:40 a. m., daily.
St. Clairsville Accommodation, 7:35 a. m., and 3:25 p. m., daily, except Sunday.
Cambridge Accommodation, 7:35 a. m., except Sunday.
ARRIVE.
Chicago Express. 1:15 m. and 11:56 a.

Chicago Express, 1:15 a. m. and 11:50 a.

m. daily.

Cambridge Accommodation, 7:30 p. m., except Sunday.

Cincinnati Express, 5:06 a. m. and 5:05 p. m., daily.

Sandusky Mail, 5:05 p. m., daily.

St. Clairaville Accommodation, 11:50 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., daily, except Sunday.

WHEILLING & PITTSBURGH DIV.

For Pittsburgh, 5:06 and 7:30 a. m. and

For Pittsburgh, 5:10 and 7:10 a. m. and 5:10 p. m. daily, and 1:15 p. m., daily exceptSunday.

For Pittsburgh and the East, 5:16 a. m. and 5:10 p. m., daily.

ARRIVE.

From Pittsburgh, 10:35 a. m., 6:50 p. m., and 11:30 p. m., daily, and 12:15 p. m., ex-cept Sunday.

cept Sunday.

W. M. GRERNE,
General Manager, Baltimore, Md.
D. B. MARTIN,
Passenger Traffic Manager, Baltimore, Md.
T. LANE
T. P. A., Wheeling, W. Va.

| Time Table in Effect | Time |

daily. TRANS-OHIO DIVISION.

BALTIMORE & OHIO. Departure and arriv-al of trains at Wheel-ing. Eastern time, Schedule in effect May V. 1887

OUR FRIEND, THE OYSTER.

Carious Facts About the Bivalve-Fat-tening Them for the Market. The Term "Blue Point" is Elusive.

Cleveland Leader: Had you been born an oyster, you would stand a chance of being nearly anything in the oyster category from a "half-shell" served with rimmings," to some plutocrat, to a six inch dish-rag sort of a bivalve who goes plashing about the country in "tin" unconsumed by some "oyster supper" community or swallowed whole by some far inland rustic who imagines the eating of raw oysters to be but a modified form of sword swallowing. It is all a matter of when and at what age an oyeter is caught. If in youth, he is served in state on the half shell. If later, he goes in the soup. If a few months later, he is fried or steamed. But if he escapes the rake until a matured age his fate is "bulk" or "tin" and his destiny obscure.

nere is no phrase which belongs ex-There is no phrase which belongs ex-clusively to oysters which means as much and as little as the two words "Blue Point." It means nothing to oy-ster dealers—much to consumers. There was a time when the half-shell, oysters were larger than now. The change from the moderate sized cyster to the small-est to be had came with the name "Blue Point." The original Blue Point oysters Point." The original Blue Point oysters—an oyster grown off Blue Point, Long Island,was an innovation. It was smaller, more tender, and more easily eaten, as far as handling goes. Thus it became popular and the name something to conjure with. For a time and to-day, in fact, Blue Point suggests the best oyster obtainable. But to-day a genuine oyster obtainable. But to-day a genuine Hue Poini oyster is as rare as justice. The name, however, still stays, and as only perhaps one person in ten thou-sand can distinguish the genuine by the flavor, the oyster world is quite safe in retaining it. The people, whom our own Barnum declared loved to be hum-bugged, go on paying a fancy price for the name "Blue Point" and eating oy-sters from Connecticut, New Jersey, Great South Bay, Staten Island Sound, and, to save the curse, an occasional Great South Bay, Staten Island Sound, and to save the curse, an occasional one or perhaps two, from off Blue Point. If you can distinguish a Plymouth Rock hen's egg when fried from that of any other hen, you have a chance of recognizing a Blue Point. Nothing, or very little at least, can be learned from the shell. Oyster growers control to a large degree the shape of the oyster shell. It is all a matter of how they are planted; if too thickly.

of the oyster shell. It is all a matter of how they are planted; if too thickly, they are crowded and assume cramped shapes, but if care is taken and they are given room they grow round and shapely. They are but a few varieties in which the natural shape of the shell will expose the fraud if it is claimed to be a Blue Point. Oysters furthermore are distinguished by the top shell, the peculiar marking telling the locality from which they come. The under shell, which is smaller, flatter, and smoother, tells little. Thus, as oysters are served on the lower shell again the consumer ells little. Thus, as oysters are served in the lower shell again the consumer is forced to take the oyster as he finds; and believe it is a Blue Point. After it there is but little, if any, difference in oysters at the age when served on he half shell. There is one exception, owever; the "condaiu" half-shell oyter can be distinguished instantly, but ster can be distinguished instantly, but as there are but few of them grown—the variety being very rare—and those which are grown seldom if ever reach anything but a private club or family trade, they do not figure in the oysters used by the general public.

Oystermen—the old-time, regulation oystermen—have a few hereditary habits which remind one of the headlong course of the drumish. Way back in the early oyster days, long before the oldest of the present generation were born, for some mysterious reason oystermen transplanted their oysters.

transplanted their oysters they took them from the d on which they were originally d and moved them to another loThis requires the same amount for as getting them to market, it was done no one knows, and for eason it is still done. One or two more thinking have, in spite of the local same discountries of their others of the craft, discontinued ransplanting of oysters. But in spite fact that the oysters thrive bet-le old heads refuse to follow the le. In fact, they hardly speak new greature, who does not folold legends, and think him

sound odd to speak of "drinkmay sound odd to speak of "drink-'oysters. One would assume their ortunity to quench their thirst was-ly good, but oysters must be inked." "drank." or "watered"—as-termen say—before they are fit for 'ket. The "drinking" process is ply a matter of fattening, or to be y a matter of truthful, inflating, truthful, inflating, are "raised" (taken

more truthful, inflating.

When oysters are "raised" (taken from the beds to the air) they are disped aboard of the sloops and when a load is obtained the sloop sails for some fresh water streams. At the mouth of these streams are floats into which the oysters are dumped at full tide. As the tide ebbs, and the fresh water from the stream gradually freshens the water in the floats, the oyster opens. He the stream gradually freshens the water in the floats, the oyster opens. He appears to be drinking, but instead is simply allowing the fresh water to wash out the sait. When this is completed, the oyster closes. The fresh water causes it to swell, sometimes till the shell gapes open. Thus the oyster becomes plump and when opened looks fat and fit.

Of course there is a reason for always serving the oyster on the lower

ways serving the oyster on the lower shell. The top shell is concave and the lower one, besides being about a third smaller, is flat. Therefore, when the oyster, which fills the larger shell is laid

oyster, which fills the larger shell is laid upon the flat lower shell he assumes aldermanic proportions.

Oyster spawn resembles the scales of small fish more than anything else. They have life when to larger than a tack head and at once fasten to the nearest oyster shell. There they stay until by their growth, which at an early age is rapid, they force each other looses? Then for protection, they fasten to each other, and it is in this form of odd shaped bunches of flat oysters no larger than a picket they are taken for seed. shaped bunches of flat oysters no larger than a nickel they are taken for seed. The grower, who buys seed by the bushel, separates the oysters from each other, and dumps them overboard upon a certain ground which he has staked, generally from ten to twenty feet under water. It is then the oyster begins is individual struggle for existence. He has enemies it anticipate and balk as well as dig for his food. For the first six months after he is taken from the shoals and planted in deep water he is extremely busy.

The drumfish mentioned above, is one

extremely busy.

The drumfish mentioned above, is one of the oyster's most deadly enemies. Drumfish are large and heavy-lawed. They travel in schools in a straight course, and once they strike an oyster bed, leave only a mass of crumbling shells in their wake. They pick up a mouthful, grind the shells, eat the oysters, spit out the shells, eat the oyster, spit out the shells, and go on. Their presence is made known to the cystermen by the color of the water, which assumes a reddish hue as they pass throught it. There is no way of anticipating or frustrating their attacks. Once they strike an oyster bed they eat a path through it. As in the amount of darnase they depends entirely on how they come upon the bed. Sometimes their course leads them straight over it. If so, there is fothing left but crumbling shells, Sometimes they only touch the corner, and at other times a small school will go through the center. They sneer vary from a straight course, and a school covering hundreds of squars feet have been known to take but a few hushels off the corner of a bed of thousands of bushels. Oystermen offer no explanation from the peculiar stupidity, but are glad that they de not get into the jabit of looking about them when they strike the corner. The drumfish mentioned above, is one

FOOD STRENGTH.

It Comes From the Right Food Properly

Pigested.

Food strength is matural strength. It is new strength: created strength. That is, it is not stimulation.

The real strength of your body is your constitutional strength, your reserve strength. It is the result of eating proper food and digesting it.

Eating food does no good at all: rather harm-unless it is digested. So that everything narrows itself down to one proposition: How is your digestion?

One person in three of us have indi-

One person in three of us have indigestion in some form or another. It is not really a disease, but a condition; a condition which may become serious.

We all wish to be strong, and we might all become so if we digested our food. The loss of your strength is a serious matter. It may be the beginning of a dangerous disease. It may mean that you cannot go on with your work.

mean that you cannot go on win you work.

Shaker Digestive Cordial is an aid to digestion. It is a strength maker. It makes your food nourish you. It makes you strong. It relieves at once all the symptoms of acute dyspepsia, tones up the system and creates flesh, energy and strength. Taken resularly it will permanently cure indigestion and make the weak, thin, irritable, nervous dyspeptic, strong, fat, hearty and well again. again.
A 10 cent bottle will show you what it

will do.
Sold by druggists at 10, 25, 50 cents and \$1 00 a bottle.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Features of the Money and Stock Markets.

Marketa.

NEW YORK—Money on call strong at 20% per cent; last loan 2 per cent; closed offered at 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@4% per cent. Sterling exchange heavy with actual business in bankers' bills at \$4.84 for demand and at \$4.82\compare 69 for 60 days. Posted rates 4.83\compare 64 and 4.80\compare 64 86\compare 64 certificates 58\compare 64 and 4.80\compare 64 86\compare 64 certificates 58\compare 64 64 and 4.80\compare 64 86\compare 64 certificates 58\compare 64 81 and 10 lars 43\compare 64 certificates 58\compare 64 81 and 10 lars 43\compare 64 certificates 58\compare 64 81 and 10 lars 43\compare 64 certificates 58\compare 64 81 and 10 lars 43\compare 64 lars 64 lar actionary tendency. But by the second hour of trading the bears had practically abandoned their efforts to work a reaction and the whole market was tending strongly upward. The manifest disposition of London operators and of commission house customers to buy stocks at a decline afforded another support to the market that discouraged the bears. The nervousness over the hardening of the rates for money also largely subsided as the shifting of loans developed more accurately the true level of the money market. The rates for call money continued to run as high as 4 per cent, but as fast as rates were marked up to 4 per cent, there was abundant supply offered at as low as 2 per cent. This was not regarded as indicating a stringent condition of the market. The higher rate was not felt to be justified by the condition of the market and the failure of the exchange market to respond with any marked weakness to the 4 per cent asking rate went to confirm the same view. There was a marked reaction at one time during the day due to the sharp profit taking in Rock Island on the announcement of declaration of a 1 per cent quarterly dividend. The recent sharp rise in Rock Island was accompanied by some irresponsible rumners that the ly abandoned their efforts to work a re-action and the whole market was tendrise in Rock Island was accompanied by some irresponsible rumpors that the dividend rate would be increased to 5 per cent. Some of the sellers of the stock professed disappointment that the rate was made only 4 per cent, and the bears used this as material for a drive against the market, But the strong recovery in Consolidated Gas and Brooklyn Union, the former rising II points and the latter 6%, tended to steady the market. The reports of an engagement of gold for import were vague and not definitely confirmed until the close of the market, but the rumors current served to rally the whole market strongly and bring prices to the best of the day at the close, the net gains in all of the active stocks ranging from 1 to 2 points. Foreign bankers are generally agreed that there is no profit in the importation of gold at the ruling rates of exchange here and of gold abroad and the banking house which has engaged the gold for import intimates that they have been able to do so owing to some special advantage secured, though confirmed that made in the regular course of exchange business. The engagement is not considered as indicating that a further movement of gold will immediately follow without a further decline in the exchange market. The most marked net gains during the day were: Consolidated Gas, 8%; New Jersey Central, 3%, and Northwest, Omaha and Susquehanna & Western preferred, 2½; Brooklyn Transit, 2½; New Jersey Central, 3%, and Northwest, Omaha and Susquehanna & Western preferred, 1% each.

The bond market showed some falling off in activity, but prices were strong except in the Standard Rope issues. Of these the sixes lost six points and the incomes 1½. The total sales were \$2,800.000.

The total sales of stocks to-day were \$24,600 shares. by some irresponsible rumors that the dividend rate would be increased to !

The total sales of stocks to-day were 624,600 shares. Evening Post's London's financial

cablegram:

The stock markets were generally dull The stock markets were generally dull to-day. Americans. however, rallied sharply at the close on the news of the withdrawal of gold from the Bank of England for shipment to New York and prices closed strong and at the best. The Paris bourse was dull, early on the Spanish affairs, but closed better. Ber-lin was steady.

| U.S. 48 | Feeding | 295 | do coupon | 114 | Rock Island | 85 | do 208 | St. Fau. | 1695 | do 208 | St. Fau. | 1695 | do 32 | St. Fau. | 1695 | do preferred | 1445 | do preferred | 1455 | do preferred | 1455

Breadstuffs and Provisions.

CHICAGO-All the grain and proviston markets turned pretty flipflops to day, starting weak and closing strong and in the case of wheat with a very substantial advance. The strength of

day, starting were and in the very substantial advance. The strength of the cash wheat situation in the northwest and confirmatory reports on the Russian crop shortages were factors in a one cent gain in wheat. Corn advanced see and oats see. Provisions closed unchanged to 25c higher.

Wheat took its opening tone from Liverpool. Before the opening here, that market showed a 11sd decline, which was reflected in the first trades in December, which ranged from 905se in Section 25 and 15 and they do not get into the habit of looking commenced to recover and in about an about them when they strike the corner, hour and a half from the opening. De-

cember had risen to \$214c. There was nothing particular in the news to cause the sudden change in the sentiment. A reaction appeared to be due in the natural order of thirds and when some investment orders appeared in market, shorts started to cover. The very narrowness of trading probably prevented a further advance. The only really bearish feature was the receipt of \$55 cars of wheat at Minneapolis and Duluth, against \$88 a week ago and 640 the corresponding day of 1896. Even that was only bearish on the surface. The cash against oss a week age and set the conresponding day of 1896. Even that was
only bearish on the surface. The cash
prices at these places to-day were from
2c to 2½c a bushel over December; so
that the receipts there now represent
probably the bulk of the entire movement from the farms in the northwest
to the exclusion of any accumulations in
interior country houses. The Chicago
receipts were 344 cars of wheat, of
which only thirty-three were contract.
The total receipts of wheat at Kansas
City, St. Louis and Detroit, of winter
quality was only 176,695 bushels. The
business done at New York yesterday,
for export, was reported to have been
larger than what was made known of
it the day before, the total being reported to-day at 485,000 bushels. Acceptances were reported of some of last
night's cabled offers to the United Kingdom.

A reaction followed the advance to \$2\%c, when closing continental cables were received showing declines of fifteen centimes at Paris and \$12\%c to \$50 at Antwerp. The longs also took advantage of the advance to unload a good deal of their holdlings and the result was that December dropped back to \$97\%c. Then the market turned for the suit was that December dropped back to 83%c. Then the market turned for the last time. The cash strength at Minneapolis brought selling to a sudden halt and prices commenced to climb at once, not stopping until December touched the high point of the day, 92%c, which was shortly before the close. Confirmatory reports from the United States consul at Odessa concerning the Russian crop shortage also helped in the late strength. December closed at 22%c. Corn started easier, with wheat and larger receipts than expected. The western recovered its tone and closed strong and %c higher than yesterday. It was largely a scalping market and the fluctuations of wheat had more influence than anything else, Shorts were the best buyers. Country offerings were reported larger. The cash demand was poor. Receipts were posted at 676 cars. December ranged from 30%@31%c, closing at 31%c.

Outs were quiet, but firm. The fea-

poor. Receipts were posted at 0.6 cars. December ranged from 29% @31%c, closing at 31%c.

Oats were quiet, but firm. The feature was the large cash business, 750,000 bushels being reported sold here for shipment and this was the principal cause of the strength, though to a certain extent wheat and corn assisted. Receipts were 306 cars. December ranged between 21c and 20%c, and closed at 20%c, an advance of %c.

Provisions were almost as slow as oats. The market ruled easy around the opening, because of the heavy hog receipts and consequent decline in yard prices. A complete recovery ensued later in sympathy with the advance in the grain markets and the closing was at the best prices of the day. At the close July pork was 2%c higher at \$8.40; December lard unchanged at \$4.63, 4.67% and December ribs 2%c higher at \$4.95.

Estimated receipts Thursday:

Estimated receipts Thursday: Wheat, 215 cars; corn, 485 cars; oats

Articles.	Open-	High-	Low-	Clos-
Wheat, No. 2. Sept. Dec. (new). May	914 904 89%	93 92% 91%	91¼ 90½ 89%	
Corn, No. 2. Sept. Dec. May	28% 30%	29% 31% 34%	28% 30% 35%	25% 211% 54%
Oats, No. 2. Sept. Dec. May	1916 2019 2314	19% 21 23%	1916 2016 2014	19% 20% 23%
Mess Pork. Oct	8 17% 8 25 9 27%	8 2214 8 40 9 3714	8 1714 8 25 9 2714	8 32½ 8 40 9 37½
Dec	4 55 4 625 4 774	4 60 4 67% 4 82%	4 55 4 60 4 75	4 60 4 6716 4 8216
Bhort Ribs. Oct. Dec. Jan	5 10 4 871/ ₉ 4 871/ ₉		5 07% 4 87% 4 87%	5 12½ 4 95 4 92½

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour barely steady. Wheat—No. 2 spring 9214@93c; No. 3 spring 86@89c; No. 2 red 93@9414c. Corn—Ng. 2, 294@2914c. Oats—No. 2, 2014c; No. 2 white 2234@ 234c; No. 3 white 22@2214c.

Rye—No. 2, 47\4c. Barley—No. 2, 43c; No. 3, 31@43c; No. 29@38c.

, 25@37c.
Flaxseed—No. 1, \$1 03@1 08.
Flaxseed—Prime, \$2 65.
Mess Pork—Per barrel \$8 35@8 40.
Lard—Per 100 lbs., \$4 60.
Short Ribs—Sides (loose) \$5 00@5 20.
Dry saited shoulders (boxed) 55@5%25%c.
Whiskey—Distillers' finished goods, or saited \$1.22.

per gallon, \$1 22. On the produce exchange, to-day, the butter market was firm; creamerles 14%

194c; dairies 9@17c. Cheese—Steady at 8@9c. Eggs—Firm; fresh 14c.

NEW YORK—Flour, receipts 13.898 barrels; exports 7.699 barrels; marke; steady and moderately active for choice brands; winter straights \$4 75@4 90; Minnesota patents \$5 25@5 60.

bushels; ex-Wheat, receipts 170,200 bushels; ex-ports 200,911 bushels; spot market firm;

ports 200,211 bushels; spot market firm; options opened weaker; closed ½6%c net higher; No. 2 red September closed at 38%c; December closed at 38%c; December closed at 38%c; Core, receipts 270,270 bushels; exports 14,350 bushels; spot market firm; No. 2 35%c; options opened weak; closed 34c net higher; September closed at 34%c; December closed at 38%c.

Oats, receipts 180,000 bushels; exports 255,015 bushels; spot market stronger; No. 2, 24%c; options dull, but steady, with corn closing %c net advance; September closed at 23%c.

Hay quiet. Hides firm, Leather

Lard steady; western steamed \$4 25;

Lard steady; western steamed \$4.95; refined steady.

Beef firm. Pork firmer, Tallow dull, Rosin steady. Turpentine steady.

Tice steady. Molasses steady.
Cottonseed oil, declined under selling pressure and absence of demand except for unimportant lots.

Coffee, options steady, closed steady at unchanged prices to 10 points net advance.

Sugar, raw firm; refined firmer; Mould A 5%c; powdered 5%c; granulated 5%c; cubes 5 5-16c.

A 5%c; powdered 5%c; granulated 5%c; cubes 5 5-16c.

BALTIMORE-Flour easter; western super \$3 90@3 50; do extra \$3 75@4 50; do family \$4 75@5 10; winter wheat patent \$5 20@5 50; spring do \$5 50@5 75; spring wheat straights \$5 35@6 50; receipts 15, 764 barrels; exports none; sales 150 barrels. Wheat dull; spot 55½@55%c; December 95½@5½c; steamer No. 2 red \$9@85½c; receipts 73,731 bushels; exports 149,677 bushels; southern wheat by sample 90@96½c; do on grade 90@96½c. Corn firm; spot 33½@233c; December new or old, 34@34½c; do on grade 90@96½c. Corn firm; spot 33½@233c; December new or old, 34@34½c; do that teamer mixed 21½@32c; receipts 87,400 bushels; southern white corn 37@37½c; do vellow 35@33½c. Onte firm; No. 2 white 26@25½c; receipts 65,200 bushels. Rye steady; No. 2 western 52½@53c; receipts 10,377 bushelr. Hay steady; good to choice timothy \$13.00 fuller firm and unchanged. Eggs firm and unchanged.

unchanged. PHILADELPHIA-Wheat firmer and PHILADELPHIA—Wheat firmer and higher; contract grades September 252 gross, October, November and December hominal. Corn, No. 2 mixed September 342345; October, November and December nominal. Oats firm; No. 2 white September 252345 october, November and December 2524275; Hour lower; winter super 32 2524 56; do extra 32 56 ff2 75; Pennsylvania roller clear 34 465 45; do do straight 465; do do straight

firm and unchanged. Cheese steady and

4 70@4 85; spring clear \$4 15@4 50; do straight \$5 00@5 25; do patent \$5 25@ 50; do favorite brands higher, city mills extra \$3 50@3 75; do clear 4 55@ 4 70; do straight \$4 85@5 90; do patent \$5 50@5 70. Butter firm and good demand; fancy western creamery, do Pennayiyania prints and do western prints 21c. Eggs firm; fresh nearby 18c; do western 18c. Cheese steady.

CINCINNATI—Flour weak. Wheat steady; No. 2 red 93c. Corn easier; No. 2 mixed 31@314c. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed 31@314c. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed 20%c. Rye quiet; No. 2 47c. Lard steady at \$4 50. Bulkmeats quiet and steady at \$5 70@5 75. Bacon firm at \$6 75@6 85. Whisky firm at \$1 21. Butter and sugar firm. Eggs firm at 12c. Cheese unchanged.

TOLEDO—Wheat higher and firm;

TOLEDO—Wheat higher and firm;
No. 2 cash and September 35½c bid; De
cember 35½c. Corn dull and higher;
No. 2 mixed 29½c, Oats dull and steady;
No. 2 mixed 29c. Rye dull and lower;
No. 2 cash 47½c. Cloverseed active and
higher; prime cash \$3.75½.

Live Stock.

higher; prime cash \$3.75%.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO—Market for cattle started strong, but soon turned weak, many plain rough steers, not fit for feeders, going fully 15c below the values paid for such Monday. A load of extra prime 1,468 th. Iowa steers sold up to \$5.56, but only a few very choice lots went better than \$5.15. Bulk of good to choice beef steers at \$4.6965.20. Feeders met relatively stronger demand than fat cattle and showed but little decline except for very plain lots, some branded cattle of extra quality selling at \$4.2564.50. Cows and helfers also escaped with but little decline, the supply of that class of stock being comparatively small. Veal calves held close to the late range, the bulk selling at \$5.7565.75. Only about early sales of choice hogs were about all algood 10c off from Tuesday's values, and a good share of the arrivals sold later at a 15c decline. Packers wanted most of the heavy hogs close to \$3.90. and it took extra quality in heavy to sell above \$4.50. Choice butcher weights sold around \$4.20, best at \$4.25. A few choice bacon piss sold early at \$4.50. While the prices both local killers and feeders buying largely. A flock of nearly five hundred mixed Oregon sheep aversging ninety-one pounds went at \$3.85 and nearly four hundred head on lytwo pounds heavier sold at \$3.90. Most fat mutton stock sold at \$3.5666. ly two pounds heavier sold at. Most fat mutton stock sold at Most fat mutton stock sold at \$3 65@ 4 00, the feeders bought chiefly at \$3 60@ 375. Native lambs sold quickly at strong prices, several choice lots landing at 35 65@5 75 and most good lots above 45 00. Receipts—Cattle 17,500 head; bogs 31,000 head; sheep 18,000 head.

EAST LIBERTY-Cattle steady and unchanged. Hogs fairly active: prime light and choice, mediums \$4.6504.75; common to fair \$4.6004.65; pigs \$4.4004.60; heavy \$4.4004.50; grassers and atublers \$4.5004.60; roughs \$3.0004.00. Sheep steady; choice \$4.2004.30; common \$2.5003.40; choice \$4.2004.30; common \$2.5003.40; choice \$4.2004.35; common to good tambs \$4.0005.25; veal calves \$7.0007.50. EAST LIBERTY-Cattle steady and

CINCINNATI-Hogs slow at 5@10c lower at \$3 50@4 45.

Metals.

NEW YORK—Pig iron warrants easter at \$7.00 bid and \$7.15 asked. Lake copper dull at \$11.25. Tin easy at \$13.60 bid and \$13.70 asked. Speiter quiet at \$4.25 bid and \$4.35 asked. Lead. exchange firm at \$4.32½@4.35; brokers' strong at \$4.00.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY-Credit balances 69c; certi-icates, no bids; shipments 85,845 bar-els; runs 30,743 barrels.

NEW YORK-Petroleum - Pennsyl-ania crude nominally 85c.

NEW YORK-The dry goods market is unqualifiedly dull in all grades. Print cloths are firm and steady.

NEW YORK-Wool firm.

DR. FOWLER'S Ext. of Wild Straw-berry has been used for forty years and has never yet failed to cure a case of diarrhoea, dysentery, or summer com-plaint in any of its various forms. 2

RUNNING sores, indolent ulcers and similar troubles, even though of many years' standing, my be cured by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It soothes, strengthens and heals. It is the great pile cure. Charles R. Goetze, Market and Twelfth streets: Chatham Sinclair, Forty-sixth and Jacob streets; A. E. Scheele, No. 607 Main street; Exley Bros., Penn and Zane streets; Bowle & Co., Bridgeport. Co., Bridgeport.

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Via C. & O. Ry.
Lv. Kenova
Cincinnati, O. Ar
Lexington, Ky. Ar
Louisville, Ky. Ar *1:55 5:00 5:20 8:15

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